



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/993,127	11/14/2001	Gyung-Yun Chwa	678-713 (P9688)	6212

7590 07/02/2004

Paul J. Farrell, Esq.  
DILWORTH & BARRESE  
333 Earle Ovington Boulevard  
Uniondale, NY 11553

EXAMINER

MISTRY, O NEAL RAJAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2173

DATE MAILED: 07/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/993,127

Applicant(s)

CHWA, GYUNG-YUN

Examiner

O'Neal R Mistry

Art Unit

2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 November 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11 November 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### DETAILED ACTION

1. This application has been examined.
2. Claims 1-8 are presented for examination.

### *Drawings*

The Examiner contends that the drawings submitted on November 14, 2000 are acceptable for the examination proceedings.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1, 6, 7, & 8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Smethers et al (U.S. Patent# 6,560,640).

4. In regards to claim 1, Smethers states a bookmark frame comprising:

a browser ID field (col. 12 lines 41-50[...The compact bookmark identifier is preferably two bytes in size. For example, the compact bookmark identifier can be two characters, a control character indicating a bookmark and a number for the particular bookmark. In the case of the "0" key and the assignments shown in FIG. 4, the proxy server device retrieves the bookmark associated with the "0" key (i.e.,

Art Unit: 2173

<http://www.uplanet.bookmarks.com/smethers.html> and forwards a request for the page identified by the retrieved URL.]); and a URL (Uniform Resource Locator) field in a 1:1 relationship corresponding to the browser ID field( Figure 4, col. 11 line 57- col. 12 line 32 [wireless client device (e.g., wireless client device 100 of FIG. 1) can access Keypad Bookmark Manager using a computer (e.g., computer 128 of FIG. 1) with network connectivity (e.g., the Internet) and a web browser (e.g., Netscape Navigator). Each user or subscriber to wireless network service can be given a personal home page which they can visit to access Keyboard Bookmark Manager.]))

5. In regards to claim 6, Smethers states a method of Internet access in an Internet terminal having a plurality of browsers and using bookmarks, comprising the steps of: displaying the bookmarks for a user to select one (col. 3 line 1-6 [selecting one of a plurality of bookmarks available to the wireless client device; transmitting a compact request for the document or file represented by the selected bookmark from the wireless client device to an intermediate server; obtaining, from the intermediate server, a universal resource locator for the document or file represented by the selected bookmark; preparing a non-compact request for the document or file represented by the selected bookmark, the non-compact request including the

Art Unit: 2173

universal resource locator for the document or file represented by the selected bookmark] );

interpreting a browser ED of a selected bookmark (col. 3 lines 34-44 [program code for requesting a page on a remote server using a user interface of a wireless client device, one embodiment of the invention includes: computer program code for obtaining a compact bookmark identifier for a selected bookmarked page; computer program code for producing a compact request for the selected bookmarked page, the compact request including the compact bookmark identifier and not including a universal resource locator for the selected bookmarked page; and computer program code for transmitting a compact request] ); and

automatically launching a browser in accordance with the browser ID, interpreting a URL of the selected bookmark, and accessing the Internet (col. 11 lines 59-67 [400 for a Keypad Bookmark Manager according to one embodiment of the invention. A user wishing to create, modify or delete bookmarks for a wireless client device (e.g., wireless client device 100 of FIG. 1) can access Keypad Bookmark Manager using a computer (e.g., computer 128 of FIG. 1) with network connectivity (e.g., the Internet) and a web browser (e.g., Netscape Navigator). Each user or subscriber to wireless

network service can be given a personal home page which they can visit to access Keyboard Bookmark Manager] ).

6. In regards to claim 7, Smethers states a bookmark frame generating method comprising:

activating a bookmark manager (col. 11 lines 57-59 [FIG. 4 is an exemplary screen shot 400 for a Keypad Bookmark Manager according to one embodiment of the invention.] );

selecting a bookmark generation menu and selecting one of a plurality of browsers (col. 11 lines 59-67 [400 for a Keypad Bookmark Manager according to one embodiment of the invention. A user wishing to create, modify or delete bookmarks for a wireless client device (e.g., wireless client device 100 of FIG. 1) can access Keypad Bookmark Manager using a computer (e.g., computer 128 of FIG. 1) with network connectivity (e.g., the Internet) and a web browser (e.g., Netscape Navigator). Each user or subscriber to wireless network service can be given a personal home page which they can visit to access Keyboard Bookmark Manager] );

assigning a bookmark file and allocating an ID to the selected browser in the assigned bookmark file (col. 12 lines 1-4 [In the screen shot 400 for Keypad Bookmark Manager an iconic symbol 404 representing a "0" key shows that this key has been previously assigned to a location

Art Unit: 2173

(e.g., document or web page address) having a specific URL 412.

The specific URL in this example is: http)]]; and

completing a bookmark by inputting a URL in the assigned bookmark file

(col. 12 lines 4- 14 [ specific URL in this example is:

http)://www.uplanet.bookmarks.smethers.com. The short name for the bookmark assigned to the "0" key is "Keypad Menu" as shown in field 408. In this example, the fields in 408 and 412 are pre-set and are not normally able to be modified.]).

7. In regards to claim 8, Smethers states the step of inputting a bookmark name in the assigned bookmark file after the URL inputting step (col. 12 lines 14-24 [With respect to key "1", the screen shot 400 show that the bookmark has a short name of "My Stocks" in field 420 and a URL of "http://www.uplanet.com/stocks.html/" in filed 424. Keys "2" and "3" are also shown in the screen shot 400 has having been assigned in accordance with information in fields 436, 440, 452 and 456. When a user first enters a bookmark or modifies a bookmark, the entry is registered by activating the "SUBMIT"] ).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Art Unit: 2173

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2-5 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smethers et al (U.S. Patent 650,560,640).

In regards to claim 2-4, the difference between the claims and the Smethers is the claims recites (claim 2) "the browser ID field is 8 bits", (claim 3) "the URL field is 64 bits", and (claim 4) "the URL field is 64 bits". However, it is notoriously well known to one of the ordinary skill in the art that a browser id and Uniform Resource Locator (hereafter referred to as, URL) field must contain any certain number of bits, or can have a preset number of bits (i.e. 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 128... bits).

Inherently, a browser id and URL field must contain a certain bit size. For example, Smethers states that a Bookmark ID "is preferably two bytes in size" (col. 12 line 42) . Although not explicitly stated, it is implicitly implied the bit size can be set for any value.

The examiner takes OFFICIAL NOTICE of this teaching further, the applicant's disclosure fails to provided an explanation that setting the browser field to be 8 bits and URL field to be 64 bits overcomes any deficiency in the prior art, or any stated purpose.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the bit size of Smethers to alter the browser identifier and URL field.

The modification would have been obvious because one of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use a large number of bits to represent plurality of



Art Unit: 2173

different browsers or programs. For example, having a 4 bits could represent 16 different programs and browser by bits 0000 equal to use Microsoft Word™, bits 0001 equal to use Microsoft Works™, bits 0010 equal to use of Microsoft Explorer™, etc. The bit size of URL field could also increase and decrease depending on the length of the URL. So, one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to change the browser identifier and URL field.

In regard to claim 5, The difference between the claims and Smethers is the claim recite " the URL filed is a string with null termination". However, it is notoriously well known to one of the ordinary skill in the art that a URL field is a string with null termination.

The examiner takes OFFICAL NOTICE of the teachings of a URL fields or any string related fields that must end with a termination after a set of characters. It is important for strings to end with a termination, which can be any type of termination character, i.e. null sign, pound sign, or asterisk symbol, for the logic encoded in a information handling system, so that system is able to determine the ending of the set of characters in a string field. After determining the termination character, the system has the ability to perform its function by concatenating string, and provide the set of characters in an operation.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the URL string of Smethers to include a null character to any termination character.

The modification would have obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use a different character or even the null sign as a termination character at the end of string, because a termination character is required.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclose.

(Smethers U.S. Patent Number 6,560,640).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to O'Neal R Mistry whose telephone number is (703) 305-2738. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am - 6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W Cabeca can be reached on (703) 308-3116. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

O'Neal Mistry

Application/Control Number: 09/993,127

Page 10

Art Unit: 2173

Assistant Patent Examiner

Art Unit 2173

[o'neal.mistry@uspto.gov](mailto:o'neal.mistry@uspto.gov)



RAYMOND J. BAYERL  
PRIMARY EXAMINER  
ART UNIT 2173